# THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

# Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

VOL. 2., NO. 52.

## The Michigan Farmer. R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue DETROIT MICHIGAN.

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## The Farm.

Report of the Board of Education on the Agricultural College.

[From sheets of the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction furnished to us we extract the following statement of the fi nancial condition of that institution, and the recommendation of the Board of Education for its future management:]

The reported indebtedness of the College on the first day of January, 1859, was \$13,-

The receipts from January 1st, to November 30th, 1859, were as follows, viz.:

Total receipts\_\_\_\_\_\_
The expenditures for the same time, including payment of indebtedness, were as follows:

7,676 45 

Bal. in hands of College Treas. Dec. 1, 1859... \$96 98 Received from Dec. 1st, 1859, to

Nov. 30th, 1860, as follows, viz.: Total receipts......\$13,888 83

The expenditures for year ending Nov. 30, 1860, were as follows, viz.:

 
 Paid by College Treasurer, on warrants, as shown in annual report for 1860.
 \$18,185 72

 Paid by certificate on Auditor General.
 219 48

 Paid by Treasurer on part paid warrants and not included in his report.
 259 25

 Paid by Treasurer for postage.
 11 04
 Total expenditures for 1860.....\$18,625 44

Balance in hands of College Treasurer, Dec.

There was appropriated to the College by a vote of both branches of the Legislature in 1859, to pay indebtedness and meet the wants of the farming population, and also be able Rail Roads are down, Western money is of the College for the years 1859 and 1860, to devote a more special attention to its inte down. And now, dear brother farmers, there the sum of \$41,500. By an error in the en

grossment, this sum was reduced to \$37,500. The present indebtedness of the College is

as follows: 
 Outstanding and part-paid warrants.
 \$1,845 87

 Audited and unpaid accounts.
 241 87

 Due Neunbers of the Board of Education.
 801 44

 Balance of salaries due Jan. 1st, 1861.
 921 78
 

There will remain, therefore, after paying all the debts of the College, a balance of \$4,-

From this there is to be deducted about \$700, which will be due the 15th of January, ture." Or, if in coming years, it shall be are afraid they "will lose by the transaction." for the work not yet finished, of re-plastering found practicable to extend its sphere, it the Boarding Hall.

to present the Agricultural College thus virtually free from debt.

tion will be needed as soon as it can be received from the State Treasury, for payment houses, &c. So, too a department of mechanic so is again paid out at par, and again return of demands before enumerated as now due, arts, with a special reference to the constructed and shaved. In short, A or some one ed improvements of buildings and of the tive power, the steam engine, would be valua- the same.

farm, and for drainage and other purposes al-

ready authorized by the vote of the Board. Appropriations for the years 1861 and 1862,

are asked for the following objects: 

Total.....\$25,000

The Board have steadily looked forward to making the Agricultural College finally, to a considerable extent, a self sustaining institution. They have believed that the people of the State would ultimately demand this. But to accomplish so desirable a result, it will be necessary to add very considerably to the cultivated land on the farm. At least one hundred acres should be cleared within the next two years, and experience has amply demonstrated that it is poor economy to do this by the labor of students. An appropriation to this object will be more than re-paid

by the crops yielded for the first year. The farm will soon pay for all expenditures made on its account. When its full extent of tillaby that officer in advance of its publication, ble land is brought under cultivation, it will afford a large income to sustain other departments of the institution.

By a law passed in 1858, the swamp lands

situated in the four townships of Lansing, Meridian, Dewitt, and Bath, were reserved for the use of the College and for purposes of drainage and reclamation. Considerable quantities of hay have been obtained for the

College from the land, and the Board the in drainage. Owing to the wetness of the season, the work was not done, but it is expected that it will be accomplished the next summer. When drained, these lands will make valuable meadows, and will enable the College to increase largely its amount of stock, which will then become an important source of revenue. Should the Legislature see fit to vest the full title to these swamp lands in the College, and allow such as are not needed for meadows, to be sold, and the proceeds vested considerable beginning of an endowment, which, increased from other sources, as occasion might offer, would at no distant day, re-

pointed uses in the improvement and teaching of horticultural science.

lieve the State from all burdens of taxation

for this object. In addition to the farm, the

garden and nurseries, will, it is hoped, soon

become sources of revenue to the funds of the

institution, while they sorve also their ap-

THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT. In their last annual report, the Board recthe institution a fuller sympathy and support | States stocks are down, State stocks are down rests. This recommendation they would now is no hope of a compromise; no strength in renew, and commend it to the wise and delib- the government; no public confidence. The ever to the great agricultural interests of the goods, though ever so naked. In short, State. The fruits that have been growing things will not look better until you are thorslowly through these years of trial, are already oughly fleeced. ripening, and begin to give promise of the near approaching harvest. To whomever its who ten days ago paid you the rags over future control be entrusted, it must, if suc- their own counter, with their own verbal encessful, be kept true to the great arguments dorsement that they were "good," can now and aims which induced to its organization .-It must be in fact, as well as in name, a tongs; and yet it is as good now as then, and school of agriculture, an institution devoted they know it, if competent to manage their earnestly and exclusively "to the improve- business; though as a special act of charity ment and teaching of the science of Agricul- they will take it 75 cents per 100, but they should seek simply to embrace other of the The Board are much gratified in being able useful arts in the or ler of their use and im- duce a certain ten dollar bill which is immeportance. A department of house architec dustely given to A for goods. He deposits it ture might be added with great advantage to at night with B, and pays ten per cent. dis-The unexpended balance of the appropriathe the people of the State in which so many milicount. It is not current east, and so cannot lions are expended for residences, school- be sent forward to draw exchange against,

ble to the public interests.

In teaching Agriculture, the Board would also suggest whether there might not be estab lished a lecture term, to be held in the winter, in which courses of lectures should be given by the several Professors, on the topics of their departments. Large numbers of farmers would find leisure in the winter to attend a course of lectures on farming. And while the College was thus extending its usefulness, it would be attracting many students who might conclude to pursue its full course of studies.

#### The Currency Question.

MR. EDITOR:-Among the many valuable aggestions of your paper, those in regard to the currency would have been, if properly heeded, of special importance to the people of this State during the past year. And now the question arises, are we to profit by the light afforded? Or will we continue to take western rags for produce and refuse to learn in the school in which even fools are said to

It is not in the hope of adding light to the subject that these lines are offered, but if possible to call out an expression from those interested, that we may determine whether or not the time has come when farmers will demand and receive one hundred cents per dollar for their produce. It is useless for one man or one hundred men to refuse " western' but a a united effort will rid the State of the

It is also useless to depend on the new banking laws and a State currency to help us out of the difficulty, for if that should supply past year authorized the expenditure of \$100 us with an abundance of reliable funds the very fact of its being reliable and safe will keep it out of our hands so long as we are willing to take a cheaper article.

"Western" is not here in the legitimate course of trade, and will never be displaced by a better currency except against the will of many dealers.

For example, a miller forwards a quantity of flour to New York or Boston, which sells for \$10,000, he receives eastern money, and instead af paying it out for wheat, he sells it as a perpetual fund, they would yield a very in Chicago for western at a premium of from one to five per cent, and realizes from one to five hundred dollars profit by the operation. He is then prepared again to purchase wheat and repeat the process. And when the bulk of the produce has gone forward and western is well spread and fairly settled into the pockets of the farmers, the brokers come in for their share of plunder, a "panic" is got up to order, things are looking very bad, Lin coln has been elected, South Carolina is going to secede, the people of Europe are going to live without eating;" "the Union is dissolvommended that the care of the College be ed;" "the Southern Confedera y will not buy transferred to a State Board of Agriculture, Northern fabrics;" the President is scared believing that such a Board might win for produce goes down, goods are down, United rate consideration of the Legislature. The English will not buy bread, though ever so enterprise is as importent and promising as hungry, and the Southerners will not buy

The same brokers, or one horse shavers hardly be induced to touch it with a pair of

Take another illustration: A is a merchant -B is a shaver, and pays on a check for pro-

Of the moral honesty of paying out mo-ney at par which will not be taken at par, I to the fire. have nothing to say. Doubtless the opportubetter men.

And now, farmers, what is the verdict? imparted to the syrup. Light wood is the Will you take the trash, or will you let it best, or wood that will blaze quickly and not alone? Decide, and let your decision be leave a bed of coals. known through every newspaper in the State.
Yours truly,
ANTI-SHAVE.

#### Book Farming.

Farmer Slipshod says, "he will not have an agricultural paper in the house, would not use one for shave paper; is opposed to book farming:" says " the writers and conductors for making good syrup from the Chinese cane, of agricultural journals are your genteel, and would recommend it to those engaged in white fingered, kid-gloved gentry that are entirely destitute of all practical knowledge of farming, for none others can spend time to write;" and "if he should practice their foolish theories he would be a ruined man."

Now some may think there is but one Farmer Slipshod in the State—they are mistaken; there are many farmers that think it &c., to glean whatever knowledge they can pertaining to their business, and from what ever source, but he knows all that is necessary to be known about his business, his mind cannot be enlarged or strengthened or invigorated in any way. But I agree with Slipkid gloved gentry" we want, but the actual experiences of the sunburned, hard fisted farmer. There are few, perhaps, that have not gained some knowledge in some departthere are few that cannot impart such knowledge in a plain, interesting manner to a by it never occurs to them.

Slipshod takes the Ledger-I would like sense he finds in that.

Sorghum-its Manufacture.

MR. EDITOR-Sir: In an article published in your issue of the 8th inst., I gave a little and promised to speak of the manufacture of it at another time, which I now propose to

The great difficulty in the manufacture of the Sorgho appears to be the separation of the vegetable from the sacharine matter, and unless this is done it is impossible to make a good article of syrup; for if any vegetable matter is allowed to remain in the juice dur- exceedingly compact and hard." ing the process of evaporation, it is burned, and gives the syrup a dark color, and also an unpleasant flavor.

than useless.

face just when it reaches the boiling point before ebulition begins, and if it can in any way be taken off and not allowed to mix again with the juice, the syrup will be as clear as honey. It is impossible to do this, when it is boiled in common kettles or pans for when ebuiltion begins the current is coutinually carrying the vegetable matter with it, so that it does not remain upon the surface long enough to be taken off.

Cook's Evaporator, the apparatus which I have used the last two years for boiling the is a protection from the fly, which is driven Sorgho juice is so constructed as to obviate away by the disagreeable smell. entirely this difficulty. It is a perfect cleanser of itself, the neat being so applied as to act only upon the centre of the pan, while We have the authority of Mr. James Auact only upon the centre of the pan, while

it runs off good clear syrup, if the stream of bushels,-Tuscola Pioneer.

A good fire is necessary to evaporate fast, nity to board money over night at ten dol- and in fact it is necessary to make a good arlars a hundred, would strain the morals of ticle of syrup, for by allowing the juice to remain a long time over fire, a dark color is

This year I made nearly one thousand gal-lons of syrup with one of these evaporators, every gallon of which was good and will sell in any market at five and six shillings per gallon. The evaporator which I used was the largest size and was capable of evaporating two barrels of juice per hour. I think Cook's evaporator the thing and just the thing raising it. It is no humbug, and it will do just what what it is recommended to do.-The principle upon which it operates is the true one, and I believe it is destined to be the means of making the culture and manufacture of the Sorgho plant a permanent thing in this section of the country.

I will next speak of the profits arising from very necessary for the physician, merchant the culture and manufacture of the Sorgho.

Ratein, Lenauces Co, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1860.

#### What Time is Best for Cutting Timber?

We note that the best time for cutting timber for posts is being considered. The time shod that it is not the fine spun theories of chosen generally is the winter season. But it is claimed that the season to cut timber so that it will be most lasting and contain the least sap, is July or August. Those who advocate the cutting of timber at this season inment of their vocation, or had some expersional stead of the winter months, argue that by the riences that are worth communicating, and "latter part of June the principal portion of the sap has left the trunk of the tree, and gone to its extremities, where it has been neighbor; but the idea that farmers generally elaborated by the leaves into suitable food would be interested or perhaps benefitted for bud, twig, and a new layer of wood to increase the diameter of the trunk. The heart of the tree contains then little or no sap, and to know if he practices all the love sick non- the circles that surround it, called sap wood, PROGRESS. have but a small quantity compared with what they held in April or May. At this period, like some other operations in nature, the, bark yields to the downward pressure of the elaborated sap, and makes room for its of my experience in the culture of the Sorgho, rich, and the growth of the tree luxuriant, deposition. In some cases, where the soil is the bark will split through the entire length of a young apple tree, and with a width of a fourth of an inch; and although the season then has passed, in which trees are usually peeled, there will be no difficulty in removing the back from large trees, when the timber will be found seasoning rapidly, and becomes

The New England Farmer refers to bickory which, it says contains a sweet sap, sweeter, perhaps, than that of the maple; insects Now from what experience I have had in instinctively turn to it as a suitable place to the manufacture of the Sorgho, I am prepared deposit their eggs and for hatching their to say that this separation can be produced young, and we have seen axe helves through the agency of heat alone, if properly and large quantities of the finest looking applied, and that all chemical agents such as ox-bows rejected, in consequence of being lime, milk, eggs, &c., are useless or worse perforated by worms. The term applied to such timber is powder-post. When in this When heat is applied to the Sorgho juice condition, it becomes uttorly valueless for any the scum or vegetable matter rises to the sur- purpose where strength is required. Persons who deal in such timber are obliged to keep it in cellars or damp rooms, and darkened, so as to prevent the entrance of the insect that deposits the egg pregnant with so much mis-

Mr. Gisler, a carriage maker in this city, splits up his hickory into small sticks and lays them in mud puddles to soak, or in the water that flows from manure heaps, for a few days, and then puts them up to season. This practice makes the wood harder and tougher, and

the sides do not boil, and the scum actually drews, of Ellington, that a neighbor of his, flows there and remains until it is taken off. Mr. David Bearss, raised this season, from In using this evaporator a stream of juice five acres of ground, 230 bushels of winter is allowed to flow on the pans at one end and wheat. This beats any report we have given for a library of books treating on agricultu- tion and use of machinery, and particularly else pays B one dollar a night for keeping along the transverse channels into which it is of grain-growing in this section of the counral sciences, and for general reading; for need- of that almost universal but complicated mo that bill, and whoever buys the goods pays divided until it reaches the other end, where try, being a clear average to the acre of 46

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#### MICHIGAN FARMER. R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

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EDITED BY R. F. JOHNSTONE

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it for the past two years, is aware of its high value and we refer to them for their testimony. No Eastern pa-SEND IN YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

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We call the attention of the friends of the FARMER, who desire to promote its circulation, and of all those who desire to make it a premium that may be offered by county and town Agricultural Societies, to the offer which we make to furnish it to clubs of ten at thirteen dollars, and of twenty at twenty five dollars. Taking the postage into account, this is cheaper than any eastern paper can be obtained, and while eastern papers have no other interest in our agricultural affairs than to obtain a tribute, the MICHIGAN FARMER is really the most useful and most reliable, whilst now it is the cheapest and best. Let our readers and subscribers make it their principle to sustain their own interests, and they will not long be obliged to pay

#### The Close of Volume Second.

The present number completes the volume of the MICHIGAN FARMER for 1860, and the second of its weekly issue. It is also the nineteenth volume since the commencement of the FARMER as an agricultural journal in Michigan. The year just past, which has been an exciting one on political matters, has not been favorable for journals outside of that particular interest. Nevertheless the MICHIGAN FARMER has been better sustained than it was the year previous, which was a peculiarly severe one on the agricultural interest, and one which tested all our courage and resources. No year, however, more satisfactorily proved the necessity and the utility of a farmer's journal in this State, which had for its sole principle the support of the agricultural interests. Our readers well know, and if they do not they can refer to our columns during the months of April, May and June, how firmly, boldly, and in the face of the whole wool trade themselves, we gave them such advice concerning their wool clip few western bank notes over night. that it saved to the State many thousands of dollars. They will remember that while nearly every paper from the east and in the west was freighted with accounts of the determination of manufacturers, speculators, agents, and commission houses, not to pay over certain rates, better prices were wrung from them, and the results known to-day bear us out in the judgment then expressed. The great grain crops which have enriched the

during the season received a close constant attention, and the great markets have been watched with care, and their fluctuations critioised with sole reference to western interests. Nor have the great material interests of the farm been neglected. (A glance backward over the pages of the volume now completed. or through the index which we have prepared, will show that the crops, the horses, the cattle, the sheep, the swine, the fruit, and the operations of the farm have each been treated in their turn, and that an immense amount of information, both practical and theoretical, has been collected and laid before the readers of the FARMER, and principally with a view to promote the agricultural interest of this State. The new volume begins with the next number, and hoping that all those who have accompanied us through the past year will again signify their intention of being with us for 1861, we wish our readers and friends a Happy New! Year adant and mint may final lone!

#### state of The Market Prospects di nece

We must say at the close of the year that the prospects of the north west never were orighter than they are at present. The most recent advices from the other side of the Atlantic lead us to the impression that a demand will exist for all the surplus produce of Michigan and other western States during the whole of next season, previous to harvest, Already the demand has been so great, in comparison with the import of goods, that the current of exchange has turned in favor of the United States, and as a proof of this, we notice that every steamer, from Europe now brings large amounts of specie, and the sums received last week from all sources at New York reached nearly six millions of dollars, of which at least four and a half millions came from Europe. Capital is therefore accumulating at the east. Meanwhile the export trade of breadstuffs continues, and prices have improved in New York. The New York Economist noting the market of last week relative to wheat, says:

"Wheat has advanced full five cts. per bushel since Tuesday last, and at the advance there has been rather more doing, both for export and milling, notwithstanding holders have not been eager sellers at the improvement. The advices from abroad are favorable, and with light offerings, small receipts, &c., holders are quite firm and still offer stocks sparing. ly, in expectation of a farther considerable advance soon."

The export of wheat from New York for last week was 739,253 bushels, valued at \$900,488, and of flour the export was 63,047 barrels, valued at \$345,908. With such an export demand, it will be seen that the eastern ports will be cleaned out before the opening of navigation, and that there will be one of the best markets for western produce that has ever been seen on this continent. This market will also be for cash; money as we have shown above is accumulating at the east, and all who make purchases are ready to pay either eastern currency or gold or silver.

The prospective demand of trade will make the freight and lake trade very remunerative, and bring into commission every vessel fit for navigation, and will give employment to a vast number of hands at high wages .-This state of business must revive trade, and when we look forward, simply to the pros pects of business, and especially of the agricultural interests, we have no hesitation in saying that unless some great unforeseen calamity should happen, of which there are no to be one of the best for business of all kinds that has ever been seen in Michigan.

With these prospects, it is important that every farmer who would keep himself posted, and ready to take advantage of the times, should subscribe for the MICHIGAN FARMER, and thus make himself acquainted every week with the state of the markets through a journal devoted solely to the agricultural interest. It will be seen that we offer it at rates cheaper than any eastern paper can be an idea of the contempt with which he is regard-

It will be seen by a communication from Marshall that a correspondent, who is a farmer, thoroughly understands the western ten dollars is a very good price for lodging a

We print an important part of the retion, relative to the financial condition of the Agricultural College, this week, advance sheets having been furnished us by that officer. We shall refer to other portions of this report next week.

-A slaver named the Bonits, with 713 negroes on State with their bountiful produce, have also frigate San Jacinto. Political Summary.

Last week we hat barely time to chronicle the fact that the convention called by the people of South Carolina had passed what they called an ordinance of secession. This week we are obliged bit-hearted functionary that now afflicts the counto say that however foreible the secessionists of try. that State may have made the resolution in words, in actual fact the State is no farther removed from the United States than she was this time last year. The postal strangements are still carried on by the United States government, and the revenues are collected in her ports just as usual. The convention and the Legislature have each removed to Charleston from Columbia, the prevalence of the small pox in the latter city, determining the change of locality for the session. R. W. Barnwell, James L. Orr, and ex Governor Adams have been deputed as commissioners to proceed to Washington, with power to treat in regard to the relations which are to exist for the future between South Carelina and the federal government, also for the cession of the forts, arsenals and other property which South Carolina may claim. The members remaining in congress withdrew without any formal address, but both senators and representatives, as we understand drew their full pay up to the fourth of next March, which was doing the business about as sharp as could be de-

Much excitement and speculation exists as to the forts in Charleston harbor, which are threatened to be seized in defiance of government. The refusal of the president to garrison them, and his general course in the state of affairs which exist, almost bring him within the limits of cause for impeachment. The orders from the war department to remove a large amount of heavy ord nance from Pittsburgh for the use of forts in the coast of Texas, and of Louisiana, have been vetoed by the people of that city, who have refused to let them be taken away, as munitions designed to be placed within the reach of conspirators against the Union. As men of the President's party were engaged in this movement, the fact sp akes significantly of the complete loss of con fidence that is felt in the President and his advisers, and the belief that prevails that he lacks in patriotism and courage. In regard to this latter quality, it is stated by the New York Herald, that the president informed a southern gentleman, who remonstrated with him on the non support of Major Anderson at Fort Moultrie, that he would not give them support, as the mement he did, he would be assassinated. The report if true is a decided imputation on the courage, inflexibility and devotion to duty that should be at the head of government.

The great event of the week, however, is not secession, or what transpires in congress, it is the well ascertained robbery of the Department of the Interior of eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars worth of State stocks, which belong ed to the Trust funds of the Indian tribes . This transaction so far as we have any information relative to it, is reported as follows: The Messrs. Russel & Wadhams are army contractors in Mis-souri, and not having means of their own to carry on their contracts, they applied to the Secretary of War, for certificates or acceptances as they are These or ers of Russel on the War partment, were drawn against amounts not due in advance of the performance of their contracts. The Wall Street brokers did not like the looks of this kind of paper, and refusing to negotiate it, Mr. Russell had recourse to Mr. Godard Bailey, an under secretary in the Department of the Interior, who had charge of the safe keeping of the State stocks in which were invested the Indian funds. This latter person, surreptitiously, abstracted the stocks, and put in their place the drafts of Russell on the War Department, Mr. Russell taking the stocks and hypothecating them for the money he could not otherwise raise. It becoming known that the stocks were out, Godard Bailey had no other resource but to con'ess the crime to the secretary of the Interior, which he did, who immediately had an examination made, and the whole transaction was disclosed. Bailey and Russell have been arrested. Much blame is attached to the Secretary of War for the illegal method he has chosen to do the business of his department, for the acceptances are considered as a violation of his oath of office. Steps have been taken by the Secretary of the Interior to recover the stocks, and it is supposed that the government will not lose a great deal by the operation. But the whole affair has had the effect of still farther sinking the administration in the minds of the whole coun-

The telegraph announces that Fort Moultrie has signs at present, the spring of 1861 promises been abandoned, that the gans have been spiked, and the gun carriages burned. The garrison has rawn and nossessio neen w Fort Sumpter, by Major Anderson. This, we suppose, has been done in pursuance of orders. Fort Sumpter commands the city of Charleston, as well as the entrance to the harbor, is entirely surrounded by water, and is capable of being defended by a few men, whilst Charleston itself lies under its very embrazures almost. We are inclined to look at the movement as a sound one in a military point of view; but what must we think of the President and the War Department. We can only say that words cannot express the indignation nor convey ed even by those who have heretofore been his

Meanwhile, important visitors have been a Springfield, Illinois, invited there by the Presi dent elect. Edward Bates, of Missouri, has been there. Rumor assigns him an important position currency business. We think ourselves that in the Cabinet Thurlow Weed, of New York, has been there, an invited guest, or else he would not have gone. He speaks well of the impression made upon him by a personal acquaintance with the great elect. David Wilmot, of the famous port of the Superintendent of Public Instruc- proviso, has also been called to Springfield. Of course there are any quantity of rumors as to the result of these interviews, but there has not vet transpired a single announcement of any kind that can by any possibility be considered as au thentic. The St. Louis Democrat announces that Mr. Bates is to have a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cab-

have other repetitions of the farce got up by South Carolina. However we believe the country strong enough and able enough to control the man in the presidential chair, instead of the rab try.

Congressional. Summary.

Der. 21. In the Senate, the Baltimore and Ohio ailroad bill was taken up, and after various amendments of a local nature, agreed to. Mr. Davis of Mississippi, (having previously asked to be excused.) made a personal explanation and signified his willingness to serve on the Committee

Dec. 24.-In the Senate, Mr. Fessenden intro duced a bill to grant public lands and loan the credit of the government to the People's railroad. Bills were introduced by Mr. Bigler, of Pa., to suppress the invasion of one State by another, and by Mr. Wilson, of Mass., for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. Resolutions in regard to holding a convention for proposing mendments to the Constitution, were introduced by Mr. Pugh, of Ohio. Mr. Douglas presented several amendments to the Constitution. The bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up, when Mr. Nicholson, of Tennesse, took the floor in a reply to the recent speech of Mr. Johnson, of the same State, taking the ground on the Carolina se-cession, that any resort to force by the general government would be equivalent to a declaration of war against South Carolina. The Kansas bill was made the special order for Monday next.

In the House, the South Carolina members made known the action of their State and took a formal leave. The Speaker directed that the names of the seceding members be retained on the roll, not recognizing the action of South Carolina as seering their connection with the House. The Speaker laid before the House information from the Secretary of the Interior, that State bonds held in trust by the United States for the Indians, amounting to \$870,000, had been abstracted by an officer of the department and converted to private use. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the matter. Mr. Cochran, of New York. offered a preamble setting forth the dangers that menace the Union, suggesting the removal of the slavery question from the halls of Congress as a remedy; concluding with a resolution expressive of the opinion of Congress that slavery shall not exist in the territory north of 36 deg. 30; and that the States formed therefrom may or may not have slavery, as they decide when they form constitutions, and that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall prohibit it south of that line; also that the coercion of any State to compel an observation of the federal compact, would be levying war upon her. It was proposed as a substi tute that the Judiciary Committee be directed to inquire into the relation existing between the federal government and the State of South Carolina and the duty of the Executive in the matter. consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was passed, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

#### State News.

-Hon. John McKinney, the present State Trea surer, has been granted a patent for an improved coupling for ratiroad cars. We understand that the new plan is at present being tested on the Michigan Central Railroad.

-The Presbyterian Society of Birmingham have just finished and dedicated a large, well built and beautiful house of worship. The Rev. Dr. Hogarth, of Detroit, preached the dedicatory

-A young man by the name of McArdly, of Worthy, Sanilac county, was killed on Thursday of last week by the falling of a tree which he was felling.

Lumbering .- There is a prospect of a heavy lumbering business being carried on during the present winter in our counties. The lumbering season has commenced earlier this year than usu al, and there are quite a number of the lumbermen who have not yet got to work with full forces. Should steady cold weather continue, the amount of logs got in will exceed last year's.-Sanilac

-Prof. Ripley, Principal of the Jackson Union School, has been appointed to the professorship of Mathematics in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti.

-The people of Newark, Allegan Co., intend to apply to the Legislature to pass a law for their benefit, similar to the Holland harbor act. The design is to clear out the mouth of the Kalamazoo river, and thus make it draught boat as far up as Allegan.

-Preparations for the manufacture of salt at Saginaw, are being pushed forward with vigor, Probably not less than half a dozen wells will in operation next summer.

-The Treasurer of the township of Camden, in the adjoining county of Hillsdale, has been arrested on a charge of altering the assessment roll while in his hands, by which alteration the taxes of some of the citizens of that township were materially increased. The forgery was detected by the first man to whom he applied for the colection of his tax after the alteration was made.

-The grist mill of Riker & Adams, af Fenton-

ville, was burned to the ground on the 15th inst. Improvement in Ingham County .- A ride over a portion of this county a few days since, proved to us, notwithstanding the adversities of the past few years, that the county has made substantial and rapid improvements. Much of the heavy timber has been cut down, many new farms com menced, a number of new buildings, which suggest permanence, prosperity and comfort, erected Besides, the several villages show a thrift that is gratifying and encouraging .- Lansing Journal.

-The Lansing folks are busily preparing for the rush of visitors consequent upon the session of Legislature, which meets on Wednesday next. The railroad from Owosso will afford better facil-Mr. Bates is to have a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, certain.

Meanwhile, January promises to be an eventful
month, as Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia hold
greater than ever before. Cars are now run with.

The railroad from Owosso will afford better facilities for reaching the capital, and it is anticipated
the number of strangers visiting the city will be
greater than ever before. Cars are now run with.

The sulfroad from Owosso will afford better facilities for reaching the capital, and it is anticipated
to loc. Sheep are quoted as in good against a fair
rates. The supply of hogs east seems to be fully equal their secession conventions, and we shall probably in ten miles of Lansing, and it is expected that to the demand

the railroad will be nearly if not quite finished during the month of January.

-The winter term of the Adrian College has opened prosperously. We learn from the Expositor that 140 students were in attendance. Of this number, 58 are ladies, and 82 gentlemen.

-The Rifle Guards is the name of a new company just organized at Mt. Clemens. George C. Fletcher is captain.

The members of the par of the city of Detroit held meeting recently, to consider the necessity of relieving the Circuit Court of the great amount of business with which it is now so crowded, that justice is impeded and delayed, both in civil and criminal suits, whilst the lawyers are obliged to multiply costs beyond the limits of their clients. It is proposed to ask the Legislature for a law establishing a Superior Court, such as exists in Buffalo or New York city, for the trial of city suits, with powers equivalent to that of the Circuit Court.

### General News.

-Rarey, the horse tamer, is now in New York. He is about to visit his friends in Ohio first, and then return, when he will give a series of exhibitions and lectures on the horse in that city.

The frigate Niagara, which conveyed the Japanese embassy home to their own country, had reached Java at the last accounts and were received by the embassy Dutch authorities at Batavia with all the honors.

-How often is your patience tried on coming to the tea-table and there being obliged to punish yourself by eating yellow, spotted, unwholesome biscuits, cake, &c. ou at once say to yourself, what poor Saleratus; why will people longer purchase such an inferior article, when they can, at the same price, purchase D. B. De Land & Co's purc, healtfull Saleratus. You can get it of your grocer. It is for sale by the principal grocers at wholesale, and is manufactured by D. B. De Land & the Chemical Works, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

#### THE MARKETS.

#### Breadstuffs.

Money matters are generally improving, and west-rn is gradually working out, as other currency comes to supply its place.

The flour market here is not active, only the local and city demand to be supplied. The prices given for ordinary lots of good brands of flour ranges from \$4.25 for red to \$4.75 for good extra. Double extra is worth more, and the mills sell their family flour at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Wheat is held back, and but little offers. The price for red is \$5c. White is worth 90c, but of the latter none is offered or ought to be at this time

-Are selling in the market at 19c, and the sleighing makes them and corn very plenty. Corn is worth only 35 to 37% c on the street, and in any quan-

Barley—Is selling at \$1 to 112% for 100 ibs and very

Potitoes-Are plenty at 25c for any good kind.

Butter—Is plenty at 250 for any good kind.

Egga—Are selling at 150 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ doz.

Apples—During the mild days when sleighing was ood, were plenty and sold at 30 to 400 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bu, accordance to each the selling at 150 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ doz.

ng to quality.

The New York market for flour is quite active, with great firmness among holders. Extra western is quoted at \$5 35 to 5.65, and choice extra ranges \$6 to 7.— Wheat is held at a slight advance over the prices given last week. For red wheat \$1 30 to 1 33 is given, and for white of good samples of western \$140 to 145,-For very choice Michigan and Kentucky \$150 to 15

is given. Mixed western corn is selling at 68 to 70c. The quotations for produce are: 

Buckwheat flour \$ 100 Ds.

Corn meal, \$\circ\$ cvt.

Bran, \$\circ\$ ton.

Butter, fresh roll \$\circ\$ D.

Butter in firkin per D.

Ezgs, \$\circ\$ doz.

Potatoes, Meshannocks \$\circ\$ bush.

Common sorts \$\circ\$ bush.

Beans, \$\circ\$ bush.

2d quality, \$\circ\$ bush.

Clover seed, \$\circ\$ bush of 60 Ds.

Timothy seed, per bush. Live Stock, &c.

The market for live stock is transfermed into the narket for dead stock. Smith, the butcher, has closed for a short time, to take advantage of the Christmas holidays, and, and to make some improvements in his store. and the market is now crowded with dressed cattle. large and small, dressed mutton in any quantity, and pork. On Thursday last, the fine sleighing and good weather brought torward from long distances, a very large supply of dressed hogs. Dressed beef of good medium quality sells at 4c by the side. Very good well fatted beef is worth 4% to 5c; but the latter price is only given for the very best. Dressed mutton sells at rates ranging from 4% to 5c @ D. The Southdown sheep killed by the Messrs. Clarke last week averaged 105 bs and they were dressed so as to exhibit their quality in splendid style. The numbers of fine hogs coming into market have a tendency to keep prices down. On Tuesday, a number of good laogs offered, but not over \$4.75 to 5 could be got for them. For the past two days hogs have been coming in from every quarter, and good corn fed pork was to be had at prices ranging from \$5 to 5.25 for dressed carcasses, that would range from 250 to 500 pounds. The quality of most of the hogs offering is very good.

Hides-Remain steady at 4 and 4%c. Pelts are unchanged and range in price from 50c to \$125; but the latter price is only given for extraordinary heavy. Lard is steady at 11 and 12c.

Rough tallow sells at 6c. Poultry is very plenty and cheap. Turkeys selling at 6@Sc \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\mathbf{D}\$, and when sold slive or undressed at 75c.—

Geese at 37 to 50c. Fowls and chickens at 30 to 40c \$\frac{1}{2}\$

The Albany and New York market shows a considarable diminution in the receipts of cattle for the past two weeks, and prices of good cattle are firmer and better by at least 1/2 to 1/4c on the live wieght. This makes quite a difference to the drover. Prices are looking up. It was about time, for the cattle trade was really discouraging. We note that in the Albany market J. Simmons is reported to have sold 18 Michigan cattle averaging 1,300 hs at \$50 % head, and A Smith sold 17 head of Michigan cattle averaging 1,313 bs each at 3%c live weight. The best cattle offered in the Albany market had 5%c live weight affered for them, but the owner did not take the price, preferring to try the New York market. These were the The supply in the New York market is

## Kousehold

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and atoth not the bread of idleness."-PROVERBS

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

#### WINTER LAYS.

BY B. HATHAWAY.

CHRISTMAS ODE

O'er leagues of show-immantled earth, The Christmas bells are ringing clear; Thrice welcome hour, though bleak and drear.
And harbinger of storm and dearth, In loving smiles, and glowing hearth, Thou bringest more than summer cheer

To-night shall Absence and Regret, Their iron scepter yield to you; For hearts to old affection true, Across the stormy years have met. And eyes, with joy's suffusion wet, Drink light from kindred eyes anew.

To-night the sire, that feebly bows, Shall flush with seeming youth the while; And careless girlhood's happy smile, Relight its glow on matron brows; While blissful dream, and loving vows,
Shall many a maiden care beguile.

To-night, from plaint and sorrow-moau, Shall grief a respite gladly win; While he who owns no bosom-kin,-Time's wintry mazes threads alone, Shall start at oft endearing tone;— Brief murmur from the life within.

And musing sad, his heart shall lean To olden memories, hope embossed; The latest loved, the early lost, Perchance are with him all unseen. From paradise of summer-green, To soothe his spirit, tempest-tossed.

Or on his deeply visioned eye, Loom other landscapes, blooming free, Where fairest forms flit lovingly; He ponders long each sundered tie, Or bond more beautiful to be.

#### EDITORIALLY SPEAKING.

It will be seen that Rustic Nell has left little to be said in the way of old year adieus and new year greetings. In behalf of all she has so kindly remembered, ourselves included. we return grateful thanks and wishes as kind. Most especially do we appreciate her generous thoughtfulness in not forgetting the "typos" in the general distribution of her blessings. "As happy as they deserve," is her qualified and somewhat cautious wish. Well, Nellie, if they get what they deserve for their faithful, patient labors of the past year, there will be three just about as happy fellows as you would care to see. We join you in that wish most heartily. As to the last august personage you mention, we have no objection to his having a happy new year, wherever he may be, but are happy to say that there is no representative of his Satanic Majesty about the FARMER premises. He may be a very necessary appendage to sectional and political papers, especially in times like these, but we believe farmers have very little need of his services.

To all contributors who have so kindly aided in giving variety and interest to the Household of 1860, we return thanks and the kindest wishes of the season, and only hope they will not be so happy as to forget how much a continuance of their favors is desired for 1861. This is your own depart. ment, mothers, wives and daughters. You need not fear to talk with each other here plainly, familiarly, as face to face. It is not the effort to write some great thing that gives interest to communications for these pages. Nobody expects you to get upon stilts when you go about your kitchen work, or to sit in the parlor with a dictionary on your head. Neither is it necessary for you to attempt any to get through the work assigned him; and educated farmers, and ignorance and coarsesuch difficult performance when you come if governments were convulsed, sceptres brointo the Household. You will be a great deal more welcome just as you are, support- maimed, lives lost, and the whole world laid ed by your own understandings, and communicating from your own brains instead of ouoting from calf bound quartos, duplicates of which are plenty on library shelves and editorial tables. Come in your own way, from your kitchens, your parlors, or your school rooms, and you will be ever welcome.

To all the FARMER readers a Happy New

Messrs, Putnam & Smith, of Detroit, have sent us some more samples of the new holiday books they have received for children, They did not come in time for notice last week, and now we have scarcely more than room to give their titles.

Wanderings in Elf-land, is a pretty little volume of fairy stories and pictures, containing Prince Rudolf 's Flower, Konig Tolv's Bride, The Gray Cat and the Cave of the wished to know if women's rights were more Winds, The Frost Maiden, Under the Sea, than a delusion, that her sisters might profit usefulness, and a death without remorse! and the Castle on the Hill. It is written by Jane G. Austin.

Sabbath Talks about the Psalms of David, and its companion, Sabbath Talks about Jesus, are two pleasantly written little books, Benedict, with his grave rebukes, satirical ceived their dues! May bleasings descend be only the loss of a single life, Saul accepts

gious motives with their every day actions- | ical conclusions, which must have nearly an- | tile fields-in fine, may the New Year be to

The Chapel of St. Mary, is a most romantically religious book, intensely High Church in its theological teachings, and well attitudes and positions, such as drawing them up to their full height, dashing them upon the ground in a storm of passion, stamping their little feet in anger, resting their heads (the heroines) confidingly on the shoulders of their masculine friends, fainting, dying faces, necks and arms with blushes lar. on their slightest provocation, and so forth. and so on. It has the regular orthodox old tyrant, drawn to the life, and the pale, meek victim who dies under an impenetrable cloud of mystery, together with some very nice, saintly people who overcome a great deal of the book, and that has little or nothing to do with the story.

All the above works are published by J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston, Mass., and for sale by Putnam, Smith & Co., of Detroit.

#### The Old Year's Farewell, and the New Year's Greeting.

The old year is drawing to a close; his last sigh is heard in the forests-his white shroud is upon the hills !

Like all distinguished personages, the Old Year will have his eulogists and his detract ors: far be it from me to be numbered with the latter. No, if I speak of his errors at all, it shall be kindly and charitably; and I will remember his favors with gratitude.

What has he attempted? what has he achieved? What legacy does he and defame as it will, let us pause ere we the runner still coming in with more exciting leave to his successor? Like all his predecessors he has brought storm and sunshine, summer and winter, the usual amount of wars and tumults, frightful accidents, and distressing casualties-to some famine, to some fullness !

As an Agriculturist, he has been in some places crowned with success; corn, wheat, and the ripened fruits have been poured out in plenty at his bidding-in others he has miserably failed, and is no doubt willing to shrink quietly away to escape the opprobrium which will follow him to his grave, and write out her cruel sentence upon his tombstonethe hard year of 1860. As a Politician, he must bide his time! 1960 may perhaps do justice to his memory, if his immediate predecessor does not. 1776 waited long and patiently for his political character to be vindicated; abandoned by friends and traduced by enemies, for a time all was dark and foreboding-yet the vindication came at last, and many a year has sung his eulogy! So may the "Old Year," with his disheartened chil dren, take courage, for truly and justly shall their sentence be given. As an Artist, a Novelist, and a Poet, he has done, say the present? critics, passably well. As a mechanic, he has introduced machines of whose value the New Year must tell. As a Savan, his discoveries must meet the judgment of the future. As a Physician, he has killed many, and cured a few. As a Religionist, he has started a few new theories, and recalled from oblivion as many old ones as most of his pre-

In fact he has been a busy, bustling fellow, stopping for nothing, caring for nothing but lawyers or physicians. Hence there were few ken, hearts bartered, souls crushed, limbs waste with one motion of his lips, he would pronounce the word fate, and roll the whole to rise in our profession, we are constantly burden from his shoulders as he leaves us for-

To the farmers of Michigan he has been a bountiful friend, giving liberally of all good gifts. May his successor follow his example.

He has probably done more good and more evil than any others, for he has had one day longer to do it in; in short, my sisters, it is Leap Year, our year of privileges, of long talked of and long conceded rights! And how has it been improved, and with what result? Our sister Dorothy, with characteristic daring, has tried, in her own way and what has she got as her reward? A may be wiser for the new-for which I now great deal of censure from the men-never a word of sympathy from the women! She by the knowledge; and if ever poor woman suffered for her temerity, that woman is Dorothy. First came Bachelor, with his mutterings against the whole female race; and then

to be good for the sake of being good and nihilated the poor girl. In fine, Dorothy them as good as the old. may be considered as a martyr to her spirit of investigation.

From Dorothy's blunders and calamities let us draw a warning conclusion. We see up to all the clap trap of the flashiest flash what has happened to one of our number, New Year to each and all. May their voices literature in throwing its characters into and may pretty safely infer what would be long gladden the household, and however the fate of any other who should try so rash a scheme. If you advertise, like Dorothy, patient soul among them, to put away anger her fate will be yours; if you go boldly, in person, to one of your own selection, you will Editress; may heaven grant her patience, for be an unfeminine monstrosity, for whom no she needs it much. May she have skill to diname can be found in our English vernacu-

> Well, were the privilege really ours, it would be at best but a doubtful good. detect errors and punish offenders, (may I Where there are so many chances of making bad worse, we submit to the philosophy had

"Rather bears the tils we have, Than fly to others that we know not of." And if the change is to be made, better far evil with good. In a volume of nearly four that the responsibility rest on other than hundred pages there is perhaps one page de feminine tongues. Let Leap Year, then, be voted to the subject which gives the name to laid at rest, with ghosts and witches, and other unavailable rubbish.

Now, brothers, we well know you have been paying the very best attention, expecting a word of confession from me in regard to the weakness and folly of the sisters; and you shall not be disappointed. We are not, however, half so vain and worthless as you seem to think; we have our faults, have not you? We are a trifle vain or so, just a trifle: are not you afflicted the same way? We do like our ease, preferring plenty and leisure to toil and penury; can you wonder at our choice? We are not as sincere, as truthful, as unworldly as we should be, we own it, not without shame; but (in the true spirit of sisterly kindness we say it,) we have not had a and bloody confusion among the Philistines, good example set before us. Brothers and sisters-sons and daughters of the farmers of armor bearer found absent. Saul then con-Michigan: Let the fashionable world slander echo its verdicts or form our opinions of each news, he broke off his devotions, and sallied other by the conduct of its members. Remember, always, that the woman who speaks evil of the other sex, slanders her own father; rank, and company against company. and the man who laughs derisively at women as a whole, mocks his mother. Let there be peace, then, among us; there are some good on both sides, but it is probably difficult to determine which sex has the most faults. To purify society, we must begin at the very foundation; the blood is bad, or there would be no eruptions on the skin. The evil is within, not without. Sinfal we are, and have been ever since Adam and Eve made fig-leaf aprons. Every order of society, and every period of time has ts peculiar sins. As civilization advances, the virtues and vices of savage life pass away, and others take their place; as wealth and population increase, we wander farther and farther from the ways of our simple ancestors, in some things growing better, and in others worse. Their faults differ from ours, as ours will from those of question arises: what part have we in the work of the future and the wrongs of the

As a class, farmers' sons and daughters are prone to look above the occupations of their fathers, and mothers. This, it may be, arises from their associating coarseness and discomfort with that profession. When our fathers were young, it was not as easy a matter to get an education as it is now, and many of them grew up in ignorance. They could farm after a fashion of their own, it is true, without much knowledge; they could not be ness were associated with them, as refinement and knowledge was with the other professions. This is, in a measure, passing away, but not in the right way; instead of setting ourselves trying to get out of it.

This ought not to be; let farmers become refined, and their work cannot degrade them. Were one half the clerical profession, two thirds the lawyers, three fourths the doctors, and all the loafers, turned into respectable farmers, the world would be the better for it. We can see no remedy however, for all these wrongs, but a reformation of public opinion, and that is not likely to come, except by individual exertion. Let each sex cultivate the the value of those long boasted privileges, away. Let us review the old year, that we tender my hand to you in hearty, honest New Year rich in improvement; a life of whom their king was a pigmy.

A Happy New Year to every reader of the FARMER, young and old; may their New Year's dinner be sweetened by the recollec-

A Happy New Year to the contributors, Scriptural Jamie, Mellifluous Hathaway, Patient Benedict, Belligerent Dorothy, Mary Wilson, and Sorrowful Mabel-ave, a Happy much they may differ, may there be ever a with soft words. A Happy New Year to the vine dark sayings and read unintelligible manuscripts. May she be gifted with keen vision and a ready tongue, whereby to never be of that number); a Happy New Year to her, with many returns, and final ad mittance into a heaven where delinquent subscribers cease to trouble and editors and editresses are at rest! A Happy New Year to the Editor; may his days be prolonged; though he dotes on fine cattle, may he never be called a brute; though he plead more earnestly than ever for the sheep, may no one dare call him a mutton head!

A Happy New Year to everybody-even the Typos and Printer's Devil; may they all be as happy as they deserve, and be strengthened for their duties by a New Year's dinner, in which there shall be no mistakes!

RUSTIC NELL.

## Noted People of the Bible.

TO VO BY SLOW JAMES. VOLL

NUMBER THIRTY-FOUR. Jonathan Concluded .- When Saul's sentinels brought him in the news of the strange the roll was called and Jonathan with his sulted the priest by Urim and Thummim, but out to the field of action. He found the enemy still in confusion, fighting away rank and

The lords of the Philistines were active, in telligent fellows, and as it appears did their duty well that day, for "the battle passed over to Beth Aven," i. e., they kept up a running fight that far. They would rally and form their own men, on whom they could depend, and endeavor to force the allies back to the fight, but they were completely panic stricken, and trampling down all in their way, destroyed more Philistines than the Israelites did. From Gibeah to Beth Aven is better than twelve miles, so that the slaughter must have been immense. It would have been greater still but for the imprudence of Saul. But at all events the effect of it in breaking the spirits of the Philistines, and giving courage to Israel was incalculable.

We hear no more of the Philistines for the next generation. Meanwhile, a solemn above twenty years. During that time, there were, no doubt, many battles between them and the Israelites, but they are not recorded. At this time they were emboldened to make the attack, and advancing into the tribe of Judah, encamped in Ephes Dammim, or the Bloody Run.' Here both armies seemed each afraid of the other, for they stood on two hill sides, with a valley between them, and threw missiles at one another.

Here a giant advancing out of the ranks of the Philistines, boldly challenged any Israelite to come forward and end the strife by a duel. He was six cubits high; taking the cubit for eighteen inches, he was nine feet high, but taking the royal cubit for the measure, he was better than eleven feet. If his whole armor were in proportion to his spear and coat of mail, he carried about three hundred pounds, a weight which no humane man would put on a common horse. For forty days he came out every morning, and in opprobius language defied the army of Israel. Once more Israel was terrified with the Anakims. But where was now the genius of Jonathan, that he did not meet the common foe. It is probable he did not feel the divine impulse he experienced on the former occasion, Provi dence having another to perform the work. Certain it is, he was not wanting in zeal for the public cause, since, when David killed Golittle good sense it may possess, and vanity liah, he was so forward to reward him. Day and spurious refinement will, in time, be done after day, this mountain of a man, clothed in brass, came out and challenged the Hebrews They had rejoiced in a king because he was head and shoulders higher than the people, greeting. A Happy New Year to you ali-a but now the enemy produces a man, before

While he is swaggering about, a young shepherd comes from the country with provisions, and offers to engage the giant. Saul very judiciously shows him the risk he is to tion that the editor and the printer have re- run, but still he is willing to go, and as it will to teach very young children to blend reli- rhymes, and last but not least, his phil osoph- upon them in the guise of fat herds and fer- the offer. eat is the indignation of the

Philistire to see a man of ordinary size, and youthful appearance, venture to meet him.-He approaches foaming and swearing at the temerity of a man that would meet him uneven. The Philistines look on with interest, expecting to see him split the Israelite's head with a single thrust of his spear. The Hebrews watch with palpitating hearts, hardly knowing whether to hope or fear. David is seen to wield his sling. The giant sinks and rolls his great length on the ground. The Philistines remember the terrific carnage of Michinash, and deterimee not to make the same mistake, by prolonging the fight. But although they fled immediately the pursuit was kept up with such spirit, to their very gates, that the whole way was strewed with the dead and wounded.

David had been promised many rewards, but out of them all the envious Saul endeavored to cheat him. But Jonathen, as far as he was able, fulfilled the promises of Saul .-He made him a present forthwith of his own princely robes, arms and armor, and during all the persecution David endured he was his fast friend. Indeed Johnathan gains as much in our eyes by rewarding this victory, as though he had gained it himself.

Ten years or thereabout passed around and Jonathan's head is gray, not so much with age, although he is about sixty years old, but with trouble. His father had lately been guilty of some crimes he was ignorant of, but more that he was aware of. The Philistines collect for another grand struggle. Saul. four score years of age, had slipped away in the night to consult a wicked woman, and had come back down cast and weary; yet still he led his forces into the field. The Philis. tines, taught by former experience, took no strangers with them into the field. They would not even permit the king to take David's little band as body guard, lest the fight of Michmash might be renewed, at Gilbon .-Their forces were strong, and their order good. They advanced boldly and attacked the centre where Saul commanded. He was soon turned in flight. Jonathan, who probably commanded in one of the flanks, hastened to his relief. But it was in vain. Strong as was his arm, and true as was his heart, the 'beauty of Israel' fell, and when he fell, hope was gone. Saul fled and committed suicide. The army was routed and completely scattered. And the inhabitants of the valley made their escape from all their cities and left them to be occupied by the enemy. David did not forget his kindness. He honored his memory with an elegy, he buried his ashes under a tree, and his son was one of those who sat at his table.

#### WANTED, A PARTNER.

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THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.

PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now in its XXth Volume. During the past year THE TRIBUNE has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politica, but we shall henceforth be able to limit our space devoted to Political discussion, and devote most of our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to

space devoted to Political discussion, and devote most of our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abidius, interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to enlist in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our columny. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the canse of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of THE TRIBUNE in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1560, and shall endeavor to alone therefor in 1861.—We have rediscovery, deduction, demenstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hall every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadler, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the laborer. The Progress of Mining, Hon-making, Steel making, Cloth-weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

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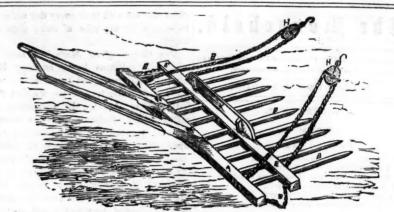
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because the snarp corner of the state before it.

3d. The teeth merely slide through the stubble, are not liable to dull or wear at the points, as the revolving teeth do, by constantly pitching into the ground, finally become too short, and in light soil, apt to mix it with the

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4th. The draft is lighter for the horse, and the work easier to the man, who can hold and drive as fast as he can follow without stopping.

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E. The silde, or stripper, is of light wood, consisting of a batten above and below the teeth, ½ by 2½ in. with six blocks between, 3-16 in. thicker than teeth, 4 in. long, and put together with strong 2½ in. wood screws, put in from opposite sides. Board K is 4 by ½ in., 4 feet long, and fastened to two ½ in. oak studs.

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Miniature Likenesses of Persons on China, Miniature Likenesses of Persons on Unina, presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

natural properties at the company enables the transferred. As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on pian surfaces, but upon such as are round or of any degree of irregularity—portraits can be reproduced with faultiess accuracy, and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as

ury or of household utility, such as
Urns, Vases, Breakfast Cups, Toilet Articles,
&c.; thereby securing faithful portraits and farnishing
a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the
popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of
the Fine Arts desirous of having portraits on Porcelain,
the Company have imported from Europe a collection
of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own
order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent
right, and consequently the only persons authorized to
use the process, they have determined, in order
To afford People in every section of the

To afford People in every section of the Union an opportunity to possess

Portraits on China,

to make the following propositions to
stesidents in the Country, who are unable
to visit personally the Atelier and
Galteries in New York.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and Ten Dollars, they will secure in like man

or TOILET ARTICLE, with the portrait reproduced by the patented process. By sending a pair of daguer-reotypes and

Fifteen Dollars,
they will receive in return

A pair of rich Sevres Vases, with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and in like manner, portraits can be reproduced on por-

Vases of every quality of finish, ranging in price from \$20 to \$100 the pair.

\$20 to \$100 the pair.

N. B —Be particular in writing the address, town, county and State distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to 'Manager, American Photographic Poecelain Co.,' 'All Broadway, 'Sl Broadway, New York.

CAST STEEL BELLS. For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms FACTORIES, &c. FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,

HAVE been tested in all climates, Europe and Ameri-ca. Weigh less; cost less per pound; have better tones; can be heard fartner than other b.lls. They cost 50 per cent. less than THE BEST COMPOSITION BELLS,
Which are also sold by me at Makers' Prices.
BROKEN BELLS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE,

Our engraving represents Louisbury & Willson's new Patent Horse Rake, founded upon an entire new principle. It does not revolve; the teeth merely extend in front, and run flat upon the ground. The hay is thrown off by means of a slide, worked by pulleys, to which the traces are hitched.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for Louisbury & Willson's Horse Rake, over those now in use:

Directions For using The Rake. DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE RAKE.

Pirections for using the rake.

Place the reins over the shoulders press the hands lightly forward on the rod in the direction of the stilts, so that you may feel the guage of the head, and points of the teeth along the ground to suit the inequalities, and load up. To unload, give a quick pull back on the handles, keeping the horse under good speed, so that the rake will swing over the winrow at the same time it unloads; then suddenly push forward, and load again.—A slightly push at any time will restore the slide to the head for loading.

head for loading.

The aforesaid Horse Rake was patented in Canada the 9th of June, 1858, and in the United States the 81st of January, 1860, to run 14 years, from date, in each country, owing to additional improvements. Good patents have been obtained, securing the principles of the Rake. Manufacturers in any part of the United States or Canada having anitable machiners, will find the manufacture. manumeturers in any part of the United States or Cana-da, having suitable machinery, will find the manufacture of these Portable Rakes, only weighing 50 lbs., a profit-able branch of business, in which there can be no risk, as they are, perhaps, destined to come into as general use as the original Pennock Rake, and afford a better profit than any other, on account of its simple construc

State, Provincial, or County Rights will be sold out entire, or on payment of an annual patent fee, upon reasonable terms, as may be agreed upon, to responsible parties furnishing respectable reference.

These rakes have been thoroughly tested two or three

These rakes have been thoroughly tested two or three seasons, amongst a variety of persons, and are highly approved of—are now made very light, handy and perfect. A good many County Rights have been sold to extensive firms in the Western part of Canada, who manufactured a great many the last season, and a number of rights have been disposed of to manufacturers in New York State. See advertisement in this paper. One of these Rakes may be seen by application at the

office of the MICHIGAN FARMER.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Tis compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved and is now resorted to diseases for which it is.

It has cured thousands with confidence in all the diseases for which it is.

The dose must be adapt of the individual taking tities as to act gently on the the distates of your the use of the LIVER and it will cure Liver licus Attacks, Dysplanthea, Summer entery, Dropsy, Habitual Costivelera, Cholera Morfe antum, Flaumer entery, Dropsy, Habitual Costivelera, Cholera Morfe antum, Flaumer entery, Dropsy, Habitual Costivelera, Cholera Morfe entery, Dropsy, Hab

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle. SANFORD'S

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Residents in the Country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and Galleries in New York.

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerrectype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

Five Dollars,
will receive in return by express, free of other charge, A richly ornamented Breakfast Cup and Sancer, with the portrait transferred thereon.

By transmitting a daguerrectype and The Profession well tharties act on different The FAMILY BLOOD has, with due reference to been compounded from a ctable Extracts, which act alimentary canal, and are cases where a Cathartic rangements of the ness, Pains in ths Costiveness, Pains in the Costiveness, Pains in the Costiveness, Pains in the Costiveness, Pains in the Rewhole body, frequently, if neglected, frever, Loss of Appesensation of Cold Rest et al. 18 and Soreness over the body, frequently, if neglected, freely the content of the Blood and many heir, too numerous to men Bose, 1 to 3.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

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Blood Purifying Pilis are retailed by Druggists
generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the
large towns.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
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Sold in Detroit by Farrand & Sheeley, T. & J. Hinch man, J. S. Cuthbert & Co., H. & L. Simaneau, Higby & Stearns. WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.



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Or re-cast on short' notice. Such bells will nearly pay
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[Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers manufacture and
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established Foundry, their superior
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their new Patented Yoke and outtheir new Patented Yoke and outin very particular. For information
in regard to Keys, Dimensions, mountings, Warrantee,
see, send for a circular Address
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